

## What is an exploration, a discovery and an invention?

The word "explore" originates from two Latin words: "Ex" meaning "out" and "plorare", meaning "to cry". It was first used when mankind were hunters. The hunter made something known using a loud cry or shout. Another theory suggests that the second syllable of the word originates from "pluere" which means "to flow". Although the exact origin of the current meaning is vague, the intended meaning is clear. Exploration is an action initiated by discovery. Today, exploration is defined as "the act of searching or traveling for the purpose of discovery". The keywords are "search", "purpose" and "discovery".

by Frank Dirks for [worldexplorations.com](http://worldexplorations.com)

The human race has explored since the beginning of its existence. Initially we explored our immediate surroundings for food, shelter and companions. Gradually we expanded our horizons by venturing beyond familiar territory. We crossed rivers by boat and land on the backs of domestic animals. Through these journeys we gained knowledge of food sources, fire-building, new cultures and different behavior. Over thousands of years we gathered information by exploring our planet.

The basic rule of thumb is that a discovery is something which already exists, whereas an [invention](#) is something which has been created as being entirely new.

So for example, America was discovered (probably by the Vikings in the 10th or 11th Century).

America existed and so it could not be invented. It had to be discovered.

On the other hand a [chocolate](#) bar could be invented.

## ★ Exploration & Discovery Home page




PAGE ▼

DISCUSSION

HISTORY

NOTIFY ME

EDIT

 New Page  
 Recent Changes  
 Manage Wiki



Home  
Pre-School  
K1  
K2  
Grade 1  
Grade 2  
Grade 3  
Grade 4  
Grade 5  
EAL  
Learning Support  
Reading Support  
French  
Music  
Art

edit navigation

## Introduction

You will soon be learning a lot about exploration and discovery. You will be using your research to create a creative and informative museum exhibit. We expect a number of important visitors to the museum opening including classmates, students in other grades, parents, teachers and administrators. Click here to find out [What is an exploration, discovery and invention?](#)  
Click here to find out what is [discovery and invention](#)

You will investigate an explorer **OR** an inventor  
You will then use your research to create a museum exhibit.

After completing your museum display, the museum will be opened to your parents on and to other members of the ISL community on.....

You will be expected to answer questions about your explorer and about your exhibit.



Use the links below using the BIG 6 strategies to help you complete different aspects of your assignment

1. Task definition	2.Information seeking strategies	3.Location& access of information	4. Use of information	5.Synthesis	6.Evaluation
<i>What do we need to do and what information do we need?</i>	<i>Brainstorm what are the possible resources and select the best resources</i>	<i>Finding the best sources and the information within the sources</i>	<i>How the information is collected= engage. (read, hear, view) and extract relevant information</i>	<i>Putting it all together; the final product= <a href="#">Making the Museum</a></i>	<i>How good is the product? How effective was the process?</i>
Click here to see <a href="#">1. your assignment</a> on explorer discoveries or 2. your <a href="#">assignment on discoveries and inventions</a> .	Click here to see a list of <a href="#">possible resources on explorers</a>  <a href="#">Click here for possible resources on Inventors</a>	Decide which resources will possibly answer your questions REMEMBER to use KEY WORDS Decide which resources you will look at first.	Write each Guiding question in a separate heading. As you find information on each section write notes in your own words and record the source in the first column.	Decide the exact format your product will take and how you are going to present it.	Look again at the <a href="#">assessment rubric</a> for the product. What things can be improved before you hand it in?
Write notes on what you already know		Make a <a href="#">data chart</a> for all your questions	<a href="#">Click here for help on taking notes</a>	Organize your notes under sub headings and collate the information you have on each one.	When you have completed the assignment, look again at the assessment rubric and evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the product.
Write your guiding questions.				Put your product together taking care with headings, writing and layout. For an oral presentation your headings and sub	Look at the assessment rubric for process. What things did you do well and what could you have done to

				headings can be your prompt cards	make the process more effective?
<p>Write a plan outline for what you are going to do and when. Make your own schedule or use the one on the Wiki page</p> <p><i>put a link here to an outline of a schedule - with a reminder to look at the <b>evaluation rubric</b> to see what you are aiming at in terms of organization and time management skills. Think also about how you might present this</i></p>					

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